

# PHANTOM SHIP

—OR—  
The Flying Dutchman.

—BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

## CHAPTER XXIV.—(Continued.)

The morning dawned with a smooth sea and a bright blue sky; the raft had been borne to leeward of the cluster of uninhabited islands of which we spoke, and was now without hopes of reaching them; but to the westward were to be seen on the horizon the refracted heads and trunks of coconut trees, and in that direction it was resolved that they should tow the raft. The breakfast had been served out, and the men had taken to the oars, when they discovered a group of men sweeping after them from one of the islands to windward. That it was a pirate vessel there could be no doubt; but Philip and Krantz considered that their force was more than sufficient to repel them, should an attack be made. This was pointed out to them; arms were distributed to all in the boats, as well as to those on the raft; and that the oarsmen might not be fatigued, they were ordered to lie on their oars, and await the coming up of the vessel.

As soon as the pirate was within range, having reconnoitered her antagonists, she ceased pulling, and commenced firing from a small piece of cannon which was mounted on her bows. The grape and lightning which she poured upon them wounded several of the men, although Philip had ordered them to lie down flat on the raft and in the boats. The pirate advanced nearer, and her fire became more destructive, without any opportunity of returning it by the Dutch's people. At last it was proposed, as the only chance of escape, that the boats should attack the pirate. This was agreed to by Philip; more men were sent in the boats; Krantz took the command; the raft was cast off, and the boats pulled away. But scarcely had they cleared the raft, when, as by one sudden thought, they turned round, and pulled away in the opposite direction. Krantz's voice was heard by Philip, and his sword was seen to flash through the air; a moment afterward he plunged into the sea, and swam to the raft. It appeared that the people in the boats, anxious to preserve the money which they had possession of, had agreed among themselves to pull away and leave the raft to its fate. The proposal for attacking the pirate had been suggested with that view, and as soon as they were clear of the raft, they put their intentions into execution. In vain had Krantz expostulated and threatened; they would have taken his life; and when he found that his efforts were of no avail, he leaped from the boat. "Then we are lost, I fear," said Philip, addressing the pilot, who stood near to him.

"Lost—but not lost by the pirates—no harm there! He, he!"

The remark of Schriften was correct. The pirates, imagining that in taking to their boats the people had carried with them everything that was valuable, instead of firing at the raft, immediately gave chase to the boats. The sweeps were now out, and the proa flew over the smooth water like a sea-bird, passed the raft, and was at first evidently gaining on the boats; but their speed soon slackened, and as the day passed, the boats and then the pirate vessel disappeared in the southward; the distance between them being apparently much the same as at the commencement of the chase.

The raft being now at the mercy of the wind and waves, Philip and Krantz collected the carpenter's tools which had been brought from the ship, and selecting two spars from the raft, they made every preparation for stepping a mast and setting sail by the next morning.

The morning dawned, and the first objects that met their view were the boats pulling back toward the raft, followed closely by the pirate. The men had pulled the whole night, and were worn out with fatigue. It was presumed that a consultation had been held, in which it was agreed that they should make a sweep, so as to return to obtain provisions and water, which they had not on board at the time of their desertion. But it was feared otherwise; gradually the men dropped their oars, exhausted, into the bottom of the boat, and the pirate vessel followed them with renewed ardor. The boats were captured one by one; the booty found was more than the pirates anticipated, and it hardly need be said that not one was spared. All this took place within three miles of the raft, and Philip anticipated that the next movement of the vessel would be toward them, but he was mistaken. Satisfied with their booty, and imagining that there could be no more on the raft, the pirate pulled away to the eastward, toward the islands from among which she had first made her appearance. Thus were those who expected to escape, and who had deserted their companions, deservedly punished; while those who anticipated every disaster from this desertion discovered that it was the cause of their being saved.

The remaining people on board the raft amounted to about forty-five; Philip, Krantz, Schriften, Amine, the two mates, sixteen seamen and twenty-four soldiers, who had been embarked at Amsterdam. Of provisions they had sufficient for three or four weeks; but of water they were very short, already not having sufficient for

more than three days at the usual allowance. As soon as the mast had been stepped and rigged, and the sails set (although there was hardly a breath of wind), Philip explained to the men the necessity of reducing the quantity of water, and it was agreed that it should be served out so as to extend the supply to twelve days, the allowance being reduced to half a pint per day.

There was a debate at this time, as the raft was in two parts, whether it would not be better to cast off the smaller one, and put all the people on board the other; but this proposal was overruled, as, in the first place, although the boats had deserted them, the number on the raft had not much diminished, and moreover, the raft would steer much better under sail now that it had length, than it would do if they reduced its dimensions and altered its shape to a square mass of floating wood.

For three days it was calm, the sun poured down his hot beams upon them, and the want of water was severely felt; those who continued to drink spirits suffered the most.

The night closed in as before; the stars shone bright, but there was no moon. Philip had risen at midnight to relieve Krantz from the storage of the raft. Usually the men had lain about in every part of the raft, but this night the majority of them remained forward. Philip was communicating with his own bitter thoughts, when he heard a scuffle forward, and the voice of Krantz crying out to him for help. He quitted the helm, and seeing his cutlass ran forward, where he found Krantz down, and the men securing him. He fought his way to him, but was himself seized and disarmed. "Cut away—cut away," was called out by those who held him; and in a few seconds Philip had the misery to behold the after-part of the raft, with Amine upon it, drift apart from the one on which he stood.

"For mercy's sake! my wife—my Amine! for Heaven's sake, save her!" cried Philip, struggling in vain to disengage himself. Amine also, who had run to the side of the raft held out her arms—it was in vain—they were separated by more than a cable's length. Philip made one more desperate struggle, and then fell down, deprived of sense and motion.

## CHAPTER XXV.

It was not until the day had dawned that Philip opened his eyes, and discovered Krantz kneeling at his side, at first his thoughts were scattered and confused; he felt that some dreadful calamity had happened to him, but he could not recall to mind what it was. At last it rushed upon him, and he buried his face in his hands.

"Take comfort," said Krantz, "we shall probably gain the shore today, and we shall go in search of her as soon as we can."

He offered such consolation as his friendship could suggest, but in vain. He then talked of revenge, and Philip raised his head. After a few minutes' thought, he rose up. "Yes," replied he, "revenge—revenge upon those dastards and traitors! Tell me, Krantz, how many can we trust?"

"Half of the men, I should think, at least. It was a surprise. A spar had been fitted as a rudder, and the raft had now drifted nearer the shore than it ever had done before. The men were in high spirits at the prospect, and every man was sitting on his own store of dollars, which, in their eyes, increased in value in proportion as did their prospect of escape.

Philip discovered from Krantz that it was the soldiers and most indifferent seamen who had maintained on the night before and cut away the other raft, and that all the boat men had remained neutral.

"And as they will be now, I imagine," continued Krantz, "the prospect of gaining the shore has, in a manner, reconciled them to the treachery of their companions."

"Probably," replied Philip, with a bitter laugh; "but I know what will rouse them. Send them here to me."

Philip talked to the seamen whom Krantz had sent over to him. He pointed out to them that the other men were traitors not to be relied upon; that they would sacrifice everything and everybody for their own gain; that they had already done so for money, and that they themselves would have to security, either on the raft or on the shore, with such people; that they dare not sleep for fear of having their throats cut, and that it were better at once to get rid of those who could not be true to each other; that it would facilitate their escape, and that they could divide between themselves the money which the others had secured, and by which they could double their own shares. That it had been his intention, although he had said nothing, to enforce the restoration of the money for the benefit of the company as soon as they had gained a civilized port, where the authorities could interfere; but that if they consented to join and aid him, he would now give them the whole of it for their own use.

What will not the desire of gain effect? Is it therefore to be wondered at that these men, who were, indeed, but little better than those who were

thus, in his desire for retaliation, denounced by Philip, consented to his proposal? It was agreed that if they did not gain the shore the others should be attacked that very night and tossed into the sea.

But the consultation with Philip had put the other party on the alert; they, too, held council and kept their arms by their sides. As the breeze died away, they were not two miles from the land, and once more they drifted back into the ocean. Philip's mind was borne down with grief at the loss of Amine; but he recovered to a certain degree when he thought of revenge; that feeling stayed him up, and he often felt the edge of his cutlass, impatient for the moment of retribution.

It was a lovely night; the sea was now smooth as glass, and not a breath of air moved in the heavens; the sail of the raft hung listless down the mast, and was reflected upon the calm surface by the brilliancy of the starry night alone. It was a night for contemplation—for examination of one's self, and adoration of the Deity; and here, on a frail raft, were huddled together more than forty beings, ready for combat, murder and for spoil. Each party pretended to repose; yet each was quietly watching the motions of the other, with their hands upon their weapons. The signal was to be given by Philip; it was to let go the halyards of the yard, so that the sail would fall down upon a portion of the other party and entangle them. By Philip's directions Schriften had taken the helm, and Krantz remained by his side.

The yard and sail fell clattering down, and then the work of death commenced; there was no parley, no suspense; each man started upon his feet and raised his sword. The voices of Philip and Krantz alone were heard, and Philip's sword did its work. He was served to his revenge, and never could be satiated as long as one remained who had sacrificed Amine. As Philip had expected, many had been covered up and entangled by the falling of the sail, and their work was thereby made easier.

Some fell where they stood; others reeled back and sank down under the smooth water; others were pierced as they floundered under the canvas. In a few minutes the work of carnage was complete. Schriften meanwhile looked on, and ever and anon gave vent to his chuckling laugh—his demoniacal "He! he!"

The strife was over and Philip stood against the mast to recover his breath. "So far art thou revenged, my Amine," thought he; "but, oh! what are these paltry lives compared with thine!" And now that his revenge was satisfied, and he could do no more, he covered his face up with his hands and wept bitterly, while those who had resisted him were already collecting the money of the slain for distribution. These men, when they found that three only of their side had fallen, lamented that there had not been more, as their own share of the dollars would have been increased.

There were now but thirteen men besides Philip, Krantz and Schriften left upon the raft. As the day dawned the breeze again sprang up, and they shared out the portions of water which would have been the allowance of their companions who had fallen. Hunger they felt not; but the water revived their spirits.

(To be continued.)

## HELD COURT AT DOG SHOW.

A Pretty Girl and the Attention She Attracted by Her Actions.

Over at the dog show on the opening night a pretty girl followed by the customary masculine throng that always circulates around a pretty girl as a fifth wheel around a candle, wandered through the aisles of the First regiment armory and listened to all the noisy canines sing their doleful songs of woe and wrong. She patted the heads of the uglier bulldogs and twisted a bunch of violets into the collar of a shaggy St. Bernard.

She pulled the tails of the kinkled pups and twirled the ears of the jaunty fox-terriers. She righted a collar that had turned away and even ventured to make friends with the bloodhounds. The dogs were happy and so was the pretty girl. The delight of the canorous masculine throng was not so evident, but they pretended at least that they enjoyed playing second fiddle to a dog rather than not having a chance to take part in her orchestra at all.

One great bulldog evidently shared the sentiments of the men. When the pretty girl reached the cage that contained the ferocious looking brute she found it had no water and was barking its dissatisfaction at the turn of affairs in the most emphatically protesting manner.

"The poor dog!" exclaimed the girl in crescendo accents of pity, and at once she remedied the evil by helping her four-footed friend to some water stolen from the neighboring cage. After that act of mercy the dog, like the men, was her abject victim.

It put both paws on her shoulders and laid its head down affectionately, and when the girl attempted to wander away the dog cried so piteously that she returned again and again to comfort it. "Poor thing," exclaimed one of the surrounding men with a whimsical grimace, "poor thing. Who said that a dog hadn't the feelings of a man?"

The pretty girl laughed and blushed and rewarded the speaker with the present of a very special smile.

"Dreadful! That young man and his wife who seemed so much in love have been arrested as swindlers." "That proves their devotion, you see. They were taken up with each other."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## WAR IS EXPECTED.

British Cabinet Council May Result in An Ultimatum.

## TENSION ACUTE IN SOUTH AFRICA

News Urgently Awaited—The Boers May End the Diplomatic Tangle by Raising Natal.

London, Sept. 7.—Yesterday's morning news shed no light on the Transvaal situation. The signs which the English are accustomed to see just previous to a war continue and from these any number of sensational deductions may be drawn.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, remains at the colonial office and the other cabinet ministers are either here or on the way to the city.

General opinion tends to the belief that the cabinet council will result in an ultimatum, followed by an immediate backdown on the part of the Boers of the commencement of hostilities by Great Britain. This feeling, however, is founded on the trend of the recent negotiations and it is often forgotten that in these Mr. Chamberlain had practically a free hand and was not hindered by the cautious conservatism which undoubtedly will characterize the deliberations of the full cabinet council.

The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday said:

"It is feared that during the past twenty-four hours the probability of war has become appreciably greater."

The paper, however, prints no news except that received Tuesday to justify this assertion.

Advices from various sources indicate that the acute tension in all parts of South Africa continues. But unless the Boers take the initiative, which at present is improbable, it is pretty certain that the issue of peace or war lies solely in the result of Friday's cabinet council, hence public attention is centered more upon the signs of the times as exhibited at army stations and the dock yards than in South Africa itself, though news from there is eagerly awaited, chiefly owing to the uneasy feeling that Boers might end the diplomatic tangle by raising Natal.

It was reported yesterday evening that Mr. Chamberlain had sent a reply through Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, and British minister of South Africa to the Transvaal government's latest proposition. The latter is generally understood to be a withdrawal of the former concessions, and an initiative agreement for a further conference. It seems improbable that Mr. Chamberlain has done this, as he would probably have awaited the cabinet's decision before taking such action, and even if he has it is hardly likely that his reply would bring matters to a head except by irritating the Boers into aggressive action.

## Bryan in California.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 7.—Wm. J. Bryan, who with his family, arrived here from Yosemite yesterday, was given an enthusiastic reception at Woodward pavilion last night. The pavilion was packed to the doors and hundreds were unable to obtain admission.

Mr. Bryan in his speech stated that he did not favor the withdrawal of our troops from the Philippines before a stable government is established.

## Senator Jones Improving.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 7.—A special from Washington says: Mr. James K. Jones, Jr., arrived yesterday after a five months' sojourn in Europe with his father and mother. Senator Jones and his wife are now in Scotland, their present stopping place being Inverness. Mr. Jones says his father's health is completely restored and that he possesses his old time strength and vitality. Twice in Europe the senator was ill, but the same was due entirely to local causes, change of climate food and water.

"At no time," said Mr. Jones, "did the senator have a recurrence of the heart trouble that prostrated him in Washington last February. Senator Jones has engaged passage and will sail for home Sept. 20. He will spend October and November in Arkansas and return to Washington for the assembling of congress in December."

One thousand bushels of wheat and oats burned at Admora, I. T.

## Venezuelan Troubles.

Washington, Sept. 7.—An unusually long period of peace, which has again appeared in Venezuela and a revolutionary movement is now in progress. Information comes to the state department from an unofficial source, but one believed to be trustworthy. The extent of the movement is not known here, but as there have been for some time past rumors of discontent, it would not be surprising if this last manifestation should prove to be of large proportions.

## G. A. R. in Session.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 7.—The real business of the Grand Army of the Republic gathering began yesterday with the assembling of the national encampment in the Grand opera house, one of the most spacious structures in the city. The election of the next commander-in-chief is an important question which will be decided by the delegates. The contest for the command is between Col. Albert D. Shaw of New York and Judge Leo Roster of Missouri.

In addition to the national encampment, the following auxiliary associations began their annual meetings yesterday: Naval Veterans, Woman's Relief Corps, ladies auxiliaries of the G. A. R., union ex-prisoners of war, ladies' auxiliary naval veterans.

In addition there were many corps reunions during the day and night. The show feature was a parade of union ex-prisoners of war.

The national encampment met in executive session at 11 o'clock. A large amount of business was on hand. The encampment is made up of 344 delegates from the various states and territories, 180 department officers, 11 national officers and past commanders-in-chief and 682 past department commanders, the total voting strength being 1262.

The opening address was made by Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief W. C. Johnson. Then followed the reading of reports. The report of Alonzo Williams of Rhode Island, inspector general, gave losses by death at 7994, which, added to the losses through other causes, made a total loss of 45,855. The number of members in good standing June 30, 1899, was 287,961.

Other reports presented were those of the junior vice commander-in-chief, surgeon general and chaplain-in-chief. After they had been read, they were referred to the committee on amendments.

A committee on resolutions was then appointed, consisting of one member of each of the forty-five departments. Senior Vice Commander Johnson, as commander-in-chief, was elected to serve the unexpired term of the late Col. Sexton. Commander Johnson will continue in office until the end of the encampment. Daniel Ross of Wilmington, junior vice commander, was elevated to the office of senior vice commander, succeeding Col. Johnson. The report on pensions was made the special order for 2:30 o'clock.

The first business after recess was the selection of a place for the next encampment, and Chicago was chosen by acclamation.

The report of the committee on pensions was then read. After a discussion lasting nearly four hours the report was referred back to the committee with instructions that it be presented at to-day's session. Until the report will be withheld from publication. Many delegates objected that it did not set forth what the G. A. R. wanted. The complaint of the veterans, as contained in the pension committee's report, is that the law governing the granting of pensions is misinterpreted by the pension examiner. The report is not critical, but is said to contain a statement of facts as they exist in the pension department.

The encampment adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Fifty persons were injured in a rear-end collision on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Conneltsville, Pa., this morning.

Dr. Kramer was hurt in a runaway at Hillsboro.

## Mexico News.

City of Mexico, Sept. 7.—Preparations on a grand scale for the celebration of the national anniversary of independence are being made. Triumphant arches erected by the different states of the republic are being constructed at various points in the city, and there will be a procession of troops with many allegorical cars.

Heavy rains have prevailed here for several days.

Oaxaca, Sept. 7.—Gov. Martin Gonzalez of this state has invited the American residents to take part in the independence day celebration, and they will erect a handsome arch besides actively participating in the public manifestation of rejoicing.

Merida, Yucatan, Sept. 7.—The yellow fever has disappeared, all patients having recovered. Business is very active in this section, the Indian disturbances on the Belize frontier having no effect on the trade of the more settled part of the peninsula.

## Intense Heat.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 7.—The weather bureau's daily bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning shows that the district of Arkansas was the hottest spot in the United States. The average maximum temperature for the district was officially reported at 102. Following are the reports: Brinkley 101, Forest City 98, Fort Smith 102, Helena 101, Little Rock 98, Malvern 101, Newport 100, Pine Bluff 100, Prescott 104, Russellville 100, Texarkana 105, Warren 100.

## TEXANETTES.

The cowboy carnival at Midland was a success.

A fine drum corps has been organized at Sherman.

The Jewish synagogue has been completed at El Paso.

Several brick buildings have been built at Graham recently.

The letter carriers of Weatherford have received their uniforms.

Mrs. Jim Candler was painfully hurt by an electric fan at Bonham.

Ed McClanahan, colored, was fatally shot at Paris the other night.

The Mothers' Union at Gaineville is getting after Sunday law violators.

Isham Blackman, colored, was seriously cut in a fight at Naengdoches.

Miss Bertha Black and four children were hurt in a runaway near Weatherford.

Marshal J. Pratt died at Hemphill. He was one of the first citizens of the town.

The town of Farmer held an educational reunion. A big attendance was reported.

Carl Krohn, an old and highly respected citizen of Austin, died the other day.

The public schools of El Paso opened the other day with an attendance of 1298 pupils.

Four young men were tried at Marshall for disturbing religious worship, and fined \$25 each.

C. B. Eckleberger of Denton was kicked by a horse and one of the bones in his left leg broken.

Mrs. Leonora Morris was found dead at Hallettsville by her husband. She had been in bad health for several months.

The 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Buttrick of Sherman was painfully hurt the other day by being kicked by a mule.

At Rockwall, Lofland & Dean's gin-house, together with a quantity of cotton and three wagons, burned. Total loss about \$4500; no insurance.

The comptroller registered \$33,000 of McCulloch county courthouse bonds. The state board of education purchased this issue on a basis of 4.21 per cent.

Drackneridge, a runner owned by J. D. Phillips of Coalgate, I. T., was killed by jumping from a Texas and Pacific train between Big Springs and Midland.

The Governor's Guard, the crack military company of the United States, met and disbanded. After the Cuban war the company was never reorganized.

Deputy Sheriff Warden and Hendrix lodged Ad Braddox, colored, in jail at McKinney, charged with assault to murder. They captured him near Rockwall.

At Denton, O. T. Graham sold the Denton telephone exchange to R. B. Walker, formerly of Jefferson, and Mr. Walker has assumed control of the business.

The telephone company has put in a pay station at the courthouse at Gainesville. This was done on account of the constant increase in patronage that the company is receiving.

Two farmers became involved in a difficulty between Bonham and Eaton, and as a result Newt Ford was cut several times about the breast and face. A party surrendered to the officers.

The Bryan Woodmen of the World unveiled a monument over the grave of Sovereign W. A. Johnson, at Alexander Chapel, near Bryan. An address was delivered by Judge John W. Doremus.

At a late hour the other night a serious disturbance took place at a gathering of colored people in the southwest part of Paris. Picky McClure was chopped on the head with an ax, but will recover. Five shots were fired at his assailant, who made his escape. Another negro, Charley Stewart, was lodged in jail, charged with firing the shots.

The railroad commission has received complaints that the rate on cotton seed meal and cake from Kyle, New Braunfels and San Antonio to Galveston is 15 cents per 100 pounds, while the rate is 16 cents from Austin, Taylor and San Marcos, which is a discrimination. The commission contemplates raising the rate to 15 cents from the first three places, which would be the regular mileage rate.

Ed Dixon, colored, was shot and seriously wounded while breaking into a grocery store at McKinney.

Citizens of Crawford, McLennan county, are offering inducements for some one to build a first-class flouring mill.

At Denton, City Marshal W. S. Fry arrested Will Riley, a negro, on warrants charging him with assault to murder in two cases, the offenses being alleged to have taken place in Cherokee county. Officers from that county took the prisoners back with them.

The county commissioners in session at Cooper declined to rescind the action previously taken in issuing bonds for the erection of a new courthouse. A large element desired the question submitted to a vote of the people under the new law.